INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Of this, a quantity of 35,000 lbs. was made use of for conducting experimental rearings in the Institute, a quantity of 8,700 lbs. was issued for the use of rearings at the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna, a quantity of about 9,000 lbs. which was surplus, was sold to private sericulturists and a quantity of about 9,700 lbs. was rejected as unfit for rearing purposes and was converted as compost manure.

Publications

964. Scientific papers on some of the aspects of research and experimental work were contributed to the Technical Development Committee meeting of the Central Silk Board, which held its sessions at Mysore in November 1959.

965. *Finance:*—The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,14,406-09.

966. *The Sericultural Training School, Channapatna:*- The School which was under the administrative control of the Department till 5th January 1960, was transferred to the control of the Institute.

967. At the beginning of the year 10 graduate and 21 S.S.L.C. candidates completed a course of nine months' training.

968. Government sanctioned filature training for a period of 3 months with stipend to the 22 graduates of the first and second batches who completed their training in the three filatures at Kanakapura, Kollegal and Mysore.

969. Government sanctioned training of another batch of 10 graduates with a stipend of Rs. 40 per month each for a period of one year at the All India Sericultural Training Institute, Mysore. Only four sought admission in October 1959.

970. *Finance of the Department:*—The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 27·47 lakhs (General Sericulture and Development Schemes) as against Rs. 16·92 lakhs during the previous year. There was a total receipt of Rs. 4·51 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 4·46 lakhs in the previous year.

(xiv) Labour

971. The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Chief Conciliation Officer in the State,

Statistics Authority under Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, and the Director, National Employment Services and Craftsmen Training Scheme, throughout the year.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

972. There were 405 Trade Unions functioning at the beginning of the year and during the year 55 Trade Unions were registered while the registration of 34 Trade Unions were either cancelled or dissolved leaving a balance of 426 Trade Unions at the end of the year.

973. Amendments to the constitution of 12 Trade Unions were registered during the year.

974. *The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.*—There were 328 industrial concerns covered by the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1496 at the beginning of the year, and during the year, standing orders were certified in respect of one Industrial concern.

975. *Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.*—The following Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts constituted by Government under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, continued to function during the year :—

1 Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore.
2 Additional Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore.
3 Labour Court, Bangalore.
4 Labour Court, Hubli.

976. There were 95 cases of conciliation pending at the beginning of the year and 471 industrial disputes were taken on file by the several Conciliation officers. Out of 566 Industrial Disputes cases, 525 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 14 cases at the close of the year.

977. The Department was able to negotiate with the managements and labour leaders and bring about industrial truce in the case of 20 factories.

Strikes and Lockouts.

978. There were 57 strikes and 12 lockouts affecting 19,092 workers as a result of strikes and 4,784 workers as a result of lockouts during the year.

Manday as Lost

979. Mandays lost as a result of the strikes amounted to 96,080.

Lay-offs

980. There were 29 cases of lay-offs during the year which affected 24,737 workers.

Awards

981. *Adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal and Awards.*—Two hundred and sixtysix cases were referred to

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication and 223 awards were published.

982. The number of complaints received during the year was 1,808 including the pending 237 cases of the previous year which were dealt with by the concerned Divisional officers of the Labour Department.

983. *Public Utility Service.*—The Iron and Steel industries, service connected with the transport of passengers or goods at the minor ports in the State, Indian Air Lines Corporation and Sugar Industries were declared as Public Utility Services.

Works Committees.

984. One hundred and twenty-nine Works Committees continued to function during the year.

985. *Payment of Wages Act, 1936.*—The provisions of the Act were effectively administered and maintenance of registers for the purpose had been insisted upon by the officers of the Labour Department.

986. *Code of Discipline in Industry.*—The State implementation Committee was constituted consisting of the representatives of the employers and labour with the Commissioner of Labour as Chairman and the Special Officer appointed for the purpose as Secretary of the Committee to look to the work of evaluation and implementation of agreements, awards, settlements, etc., and also to investigate the causes of the breaches of the Code of Discipline in industry, for a period of one year in the first instance.

987. In order to explore ways and means for the successful implementation and working of the Code of Discipline, a meeting of the principal employers, Trade Union representatives and the concerned officers was held in March 1960.

988. *Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.*—The provisions of the Act were being enforced by the Inspectors appointed under the Act in 47 places. In all a total of 47,498 shops and establishments with a coverage of 54,900 workers were covered in the areas coming under the perview of the Act. In 346 cases settlement was brought about, resulting in payment of compensation of Rs. 8,603. In 489 cases prosecutions were launched out of which

convictions were obtained in respect of 442 cases as a result of which a fine of Rs. 3,724 was realised.

989. *Industrial Statistics Act, 1953 and Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951.*—Upper the provisions of this Act, statistics pertaining to attendance, hours of work, earnings, absenteeism, etc., both in respect of plantations and the registered factories, were being collected and compiled every quarter.

990. As a result of notice to employers of factories and plantations, the number of returns received was 1,622 in the case of factories and 699 in the case of plantations for all the four quarters of the year. As usual, consolidated statements were sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

991. *Consumer Price Index Numbers.*—As usual, the Price Index figures were compiled and published every month regularly in respect of (*a*) Bangalore, (*b*) Bellary, (*c*) Harihar, (*d*) K.G.F., (*e*) Bhadravati, (*f*) Hassan, (*g*) Mysore City, (*h*) Davangere and (*i*) Mandya. The Department undertook the resurvey of family budgets in Hubli to determine the Consumer Price Index Number at the Working Class in that area.

992. *Labour Welfare Measures.*—The Department continued to evince more interest in the socio-economic conditions of the labour folk with the assistance and co-operation of the Management.

993. The Labour Welfare Centres were functioning in Bangalore, Mysore City, Hassan, Gadag, in Hubli, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Gulbarga and Yadgir. The Welfare Centre at Sevashram, Bangalore, the Fellowship Settlement, Seshadripuram, Bangalore and Sri Ramakrishna Welfare Centre, Bangalore, continued to receive grant-in-aid from the Government.

994. The Department started a scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan in order to afford relief to the industrial workers who were indebted to money-lenders to get loans at reasonable rates of interest on co-operative basis. This scheme has been tried in 10 places by organising the societies and registering them under the Co-operative Soieties Act.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

995. Several officers of the Labour Department were lent to the Industrial Concerns for appointing them as Labour Welfare Officers and necessary training at Calcutta and Bhooli was given to the Officers in the Diploma in Social Welfare Course.

996. ***Workers Education Scheme.***—A Workers Education Scheme centre was functioning at Bangalore under the guidance of Regional Administrative Officer, spared from the Department of Labour, with a staff of five Teacher—Administrators. This is one of the ten Centres started by the Government of India throughout the country with the main object of creating a healthy labour class by training in trade-union methods and philosophy for the sake of achieving harmony between labour and management. The first batch of 30 trainees and the second batch of 29 trainees had completed the training during the year. These trainees were selected from the rank and file of labour on the recommendations of the Trade Unions.

997. ***Employees State Insurance Scheme.***—The Employees' Insurance Scheme was already in full swing in Greater Bangalore. The question of its further extension to other important industrial areas such as Hubli, Dandeli, Mysore, Mangalore, Bhadravathi in a phased manner was under active consideration of the Department.

998. The site for the construction of 170 bedded Employees' State Insurance Hospital at Rajajinagar was acquired during the year. The expenditure on the building was to be borne entirely by the Corporation.

999. Orders were issued regarding payment of capitation charges for the treatment of the insured persons in in Hospitals other than Employees' Insurance as and when required.

(xv) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

1000. The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in the State under sub-section 5 of Section 21 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

1001. There were 260 cases for disposal during the year, including 100 cases pending disposal in the courts of the various Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation